

RETAILERS ATTACK VALUATION CLAUSE

Associations See Price Boost in Proposed Fordney Tariff Plan.

MERCHANTS GIVE VIEWS

Economists and Bankers Also See Bad Results From Percentage Scheme.

Two important organizations in the retail field, the National Council of American Importers and Traders, and the National Retail Dry Goods Association joined yesterday in condemning the American valuation plan in the proposed Fordney tariff. The chief objection to the plan, under which import duties would be calculated in terms of a percentage on the domestic wholesale selling price, stressed by both organizations is that retail prices would inevitably be increased. The other common objections are that the plan will tend to encourage speculation, retard importation and accentuate the unemployment problem.

The opinions of six leading economists, bankers and merchants are embodied in a statement issued by the National Council of American Importers and Traders.

They are summarized as follows: "Prof. Henry R. Seager of the department of economics at Columbia University says that it would encourage speculative manipulation of prices. Jesse I. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. declares that we cannot sell to Europe if we do not buy, and that we need the markets of the world to help in the solution of our unemployment problem. The American valuation clause would further discourage exchanges and repress international trade. Ansell H. Hall, president of Best & Co., absolutely opposes this measure because it will defeat the natural trend of prices downward and prolong the period of business depression with deleterious results to the country at large. D. F. Kelly of Chicago believes that the American valuation plan will not only result in higher prices but will stifle competition. He declares America should protect her manufacturers against cheap foreign labor, but not to the extent of elimination of foreign competition.

Hurt Foreign Trade.

"G. H. P. Deane, vice-president of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, opposed this measure on the ground that it will undo what the other branches of the Government have been striving for—the development of our foreign trade and the reduction of living costs at home. Franklin Simon opposes the measure because its effectuation will open a channel for unlimited litigation. It will not procure additional revenues and will furthermore make

the placing of orders on the other side almost impossible, especially on staple goods."

The National Retail Dry Goods Association announces in its statement that it has had a committee at work for weeks studying the features of the American valuation plan, with the result that at the regular meeting of the organization on October 14 last, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we, the directors of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, as American citizens and merchants, representing more than twenty-two hundred of the leading retail stores of the United States, employing approximately four hundred thousand people and distributing in the aggregate nearly \$2,000,000,000 worth of commodities yearly, mindful of our responsibilities to our country, to American citizens and to the great body of American consumers, hereby record our unqualified disapproval of the American valuation plan and recommend vigorous and immediate opposition thereto by our members and others who may see in this plan, as we do, a menace to the future prosperity and well-being of the American people."

Findings Summarized.

This statement continues to analyze the American valuation idea after setting forth the organization's stand in favor of a "liberal protective tariff on foreign goods, with the following findings:

1. That the plan will increase retail prices through the theory that domestic manufacturers would themselves automatically increase the duty on imported goods by increasing their own prices.

2. That the American public, which holds the retailers responsible for prices at which merchandise is sold for consumption, will prefer a tariff law which plainly shows what the duties are.

3. That the plan will aggravate rather than halt foreign exchange depreciation.

4. That the plan will reduce foreign buying by retailers because the plan is "indirect, complicated and indefinite," because the American buyer purchasing goods abroad will have to know of what the final landed cost of the merchandise will be.

5. That the adoption of the plan would seriously interfere with the improvement of certain fundamental conditions which must be achieved if there is to be a restoration of national prosperity and the relief of widespread unemployment.

6. That the plan will hinder or prevent the international exchange of raw materials, products and merchandise at a period in our national life when such exchange is more essential than ever before in the history of the country.

7. That the plan will be detrimental to the best interests of American farmers and growers because it will force European nations to buy their wheat, meat and other foodstuffs from South America, Australia and Canada; their cotton from India; their oil from Mexico and many manufactured products from Great Britain, France and Germany.

The National Council of American Importers and Traders announced also yesterday that a banquet of protest against the American valuation plan at which leading merchants, bankers, economists, manufacturers, importers and exporters will be present, will be held at the Waldorf on Monday evening, November 14.

CROW IS SENATOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—William E. Crow, who succeeds the late Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, arrived here to-day to be sworn in to-morrow. Gov. Sproul will witness the ceremony.

POWDER PLANT IS MENACED BY JERSEY MEADOW FIRE

Flames Driving on \$3,000,000 du Pont Works in Kearny When Shift of Wind Comes—Turnpikes Closed to Motor Cars by Fire Fighters.

A fire, which started in the salt meadow grass near the Greenwood Division of the Erie Railroad, near Kearny, threatened for a time to spread to the \$3,000,000 plant of the Du Pont Powder Works in Kearny, and interfered with automobiles bound to and from Newark, Montclair and Jersey City. The fire burned in the meadows for several hours, but was finally brought under control by firemen from Kearny, Arlington and Harrison. Because of the density of the smoke, and the fact that several times the flames approached close to the roadway, the authorities closed the Harrison Turnpike and the Belleville Turnpike, and automobilists were compelled to make long detours. The fire was a spectacular one, and the police of various towns in the section received numerous inquiries from persons who heard rumors that a whole city was on fire.

The fire is believed to have started from a spark from an Erie engine. It burned over a section covering more than a mile and a quarter in the general direction of the tracks of the Newark branch of the Erie. The wind shifted and drove the flames back just when it seemed they would spread to the Du Pont plant.

MARINES' CAPTAIN GIVES MURDER CLUE

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average, who notified the police the quilts were in a lot near her home. Detectives Van Walestein and Scholow of the Hunters Point station found that one of the quilts, which was covered with a red mercurized material, had a big stain in the center which they thought might be blood. The other, which was white, seemed to be water-soaked in the center.

Both quilts, and particularly the red one, were in unusual condition; that is, they probably would be of value to a family in one of the poorer sections, and the fact that they were covered with a mercurized material, rather than silk, seemed to give weight to the theory that they once had been in the home of some working person. Mrs. Burns never had seen them before and there is no house except here within hundreds of yards from where they were found. The lot, which really is part of the great barren waste that stretches from the Corona subway to the freight yards of the Long Island Railroad, abuts the freight yard. It was in this undeveloped stretch that the girl's body was found.

While the police are inclined to believe the murderer would not have carried whatever extra wrappings had been around the victim's body half a mile before disposing of them, they nevertheless are not underestimating the value of the find. The quilts will be turned over to a chemist for examination, and they also will be submitted to a microscopic examination.

Capt. Carey said last night that a score of persons who had reported young women of the dead girl's age as missing had visited the Bellevue morgue, but none could make an identification. All the missing records of the city and of the metropolitan district in general had been gone over, he said, in an effort to find some girl reported missing who tallied with the description of the murder victim, but without success. Dr. Norris, on the other hand, did not see why the matter of identifying the girl could not be cleared up quickly because of her distinctive type. He said only one young woman in a hundred had the bright flaxen hair of the dead girl.

The Medical Examiner said that identification is not made to-day he will reexamine the body. Capt. Carey refused to reveal the identity of the oldcloth manufacturer. It develops that the substance in which the body was wrapped really was "sanitary," a wall covering for kitchens and bathrooms, which often is used also for table and washbasin covers. Other than to say that the man lived on Riverside Drive and that he was out of town yesterday, Capt. Carey would not discuss this phase of the mystery. He said, however, that he hopes to locate, through this manufacturer, the small store in which the cloth finally was sold to some man or woman.

The police do not expect that the clothing found around the dead girl's head will be of any great value in solving the crime. What laundry marks they contained were so obliterated that they could not be discerned by the naked eye. The clothing will be submitted to a microscopic examination. The raffle fibre ring found on one of the girl's fingers is not considered of much value as a clue because it has been found many such rings were on sale last summer at Coney Island.

During the afternoon an Italian youth walked into the Hunters Point station and said he thought the dead girl might be his sister, who has been missing for five days. The only description he could give of her was that she had light brown hair. Detective Caputo took him over to the morgue but he could not identify the dead girl.

Queens Boulevard in the vicinity of Rawson street was traffic bound the greater part of yesterday by thousands of automobiles containing persons eager to get a look at the spot where the girl's body was found. At the spot is less than a quarter of a mile from the approach to the Queensborough Bridge nearly every automobilist stopped to look and listen and moved on only at the urgent order of a traffic policeman. Many persons made the trip by subway from Manhattan. Their visit was rewarded by the sight of seeing two score detectives searching among tons of rubbish.

NEW QUARTERS FOR LEGION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the American Legion; Russell G. Crovelston, assistant adjutant, and Marquis James, New York, head of the legion news service, arrived to-day and to-morrow will open temporary national headquarters of the legion here.

Kansas City will be national headquarters of the legion from that time until the national convention adjourns the night of November 2.

DISEASE ENDANGERS SCHOOLS, IS CHARGE

Unsanitary Conditions Found, Says Report of Survey by Teachers' Union.

The Teachers Union of the City of New York, a non-political organization, has issued a report on the physical condition of the public schools which states the results of a survey made by members in sixty-one school buildings. Reports made by these members, themselves teachers, assert that buildings are dirty within and without, untidy in many respects, insanitary in important particulars, and generally speaking objects of neglect. The report bears the name of Henry R. Linville, president of the union.

"The schools reported on represent in varying number all the five boroughs," the report states. "The identity of the schools is not a matter of special importance, since the conditions described prevail throughout the city. It may be said at the start that this study is not presented for the purpose of discrediting any municipal or educational official, or of promoting the interests of any one."

"Only here and there throughout the city will one come upon a school building that is cleaner than other buildings in its immediate environment. In general the school building externally is among the least tidy in the block."

"The sum of this general delinquency is to be found in such details as the lack of recently laid paint, in broken and dirty windows and in chalk decorations made by the impious youth. The school buildings under these conditions are not often an example of the civic pride to the community, and cannot inspire in the children love for the school as an institution."

"Three well known school buildings in Manhattan constructed less than

CUT IN INCOME TAX TO COME UP TO-DAY

Senate to Consider Proposed Reduction on Amounts Under \$5,000 a Year.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Reduction of the normal income tax rate on incomes under \$5,000 a year will come before the Senate to-morrow. The decision will affect the income tax payments of more than 3,000,000 persons or three-fifths of all Federal income taxpayers.

Consideration of the matter follows the vote in the Senate Saturday, when the maximum rate of the surtax was reduced from 65 per cent to 50 per cent, the new surtaxes being as follows:

Income.	P. C.
\$5,000 to \$10,000	1
10,000 to 15,000	2
15,000 to 20,000	3
20,000 to 25,000	4
25,000 to 30,000	5
30,000 to 35,000	6
35,000 to 40,000	7
40,000 to 45,000	8
45,000 to 50,000	9
50,000 to 55,000	10
55,000 to 60,000	11
60,000 to 65,000	12
65,000 to 70,000	13
70,000 to 75,000	14
75,000 to 80,000	15
80,000 to 85,000	16
85,000 to 90,000	17
90,000 to 95,000	18
95,000 to 100,000	19
100,000 to 105,000	20
105,000 to 110,000	21
110,000 to 115,000	22
115,000 to 120,000	23
120,000 to 125,000	24
125,000 to 130,000	25
130,000 to 135,000	26
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140,000 to 145,000	28
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150,000 to 155,000	30
155,000 to 160,000	31
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200,000 to 205,000	40
205,000 to 210,000	41
210,000 to 215,000	42
215,000 to 220,000	43
220,000 to 225,000	44
225,000 to 230,000	45
230,000 to 235,000	46
235,000 to 240,000	47
240,000 to 245,000	48
245,000 to 250,000	49
250,000 to 255,000	50
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390,000 to 395,000	78
395,000 to 400,000	79
400,000 to 405,000	80
405,000 to 410,000	81
410,000 to 415,000	82
415,000 to 420,000	83
420,000 to 425,000	84
425,000 to 430,000	85
430,000 to 435,000	86
435,000 to 440,000	87
440,000 to 445,000	88
445,000 to 450,000	89
450,000 to 455,000	90
455,000 to 460,000	91
460,000 to 465,000	92
465,000 to 470,000	93
470,000 to 475,000	94
475,000 to 480,000	95
480,000 to 485,000	96
485,000 to 490,000	97
490,000 to 495,000	98
495,000 to 500,000	99
500,000 to 505,000	100

Hyde Park, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Hugh Hurley, severely burned in a fire that early to-day took the lives of her three-month-old son and ten-year-old niece, Marion Greene, walked a quarter of a mile for medical aid, but died a few hours later in a Montpelier hospital.

Her husband saved himself and a two-year-old daughter by jumping from a window.

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460,000 to 465,000	92
465,000 to 470,000	93
470,000 to 475,000	94
475,000 to 480,000	95
480,000 to 485,000	96
485,000 to 490,000	97
490,000 to 495,000	98
495,000 to 500,000	99
500,000 to 505,000	100

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